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ameloblastic f., a rapidly growing, painful, destructive, radiolucent odontogenic tumor that usually arises through malignant change in the mesenchymal component of a pre-existing ameloblastic fibroma. SYN ameloblastic sarcoma.

Earle f. f., a transplantable f. derived from subcutaneous tissue of a mouse of C3H strain, grown in tissue culture to which 20-methylcholanthrene had been added.

infantile f., a rapidly growing but infrequently metastasizing f. which usually appears on the extremities in the first year of life.

fibrose (fi-brō's). To form fibrous tissue.

fi-bro-se-rous (fi-brō-sē'rūs). Composed of fibrous tissue with a serous surface; denoting any serous membrane.

fi-bro-sis (fi-brō'sis). Formation of fibrous tissue as a reparative or reactive process, as opposed to formation of fibrous tissue as a normal constituent of an organ or tissue.

African endomyocardial f., f. of the inner layers of the myocardium, often including the endocardium, causing diastolic restriction of the heart; indigenous to East Africa.

congenital f. of the extraocular muscles (MIM*135700), an autosomal dominant disorder associated with blepharoptosis and absence of eye movements.

cystic f., cystic f. of the pancreas (MIM*219700), a congenital metabolic disorder, inherited as an autosomal trait, in which secretions of exocrine glands are abnormal; excessively viscid mucus causes obstruction of passageways (including pancreatic and bile ducts, intestines, and bronchi), and the sodium and chloride content of sweat are increased throughout the patient's life; symptoms usually appear in childhood and include meconium ileus, poor growth despite good appetite, malabsorption and foul bulky stools, chronic bronchitis with cough, recurrent pneumonia, bronchiectasis, emphysema, clubbing of the fingers, and salt depletion in hot weather. Detailed genetic mapping and molecular biology have been accomplished by the methods of reverse genetics. SYN Clarke-Hudfield syndrome, fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, mucoviscidosis, viscidosis.

endocardial f., scarring or collagenosis of the endocardium. SYN endocardial sclerosis (2).

endomyocardial f., thickening of the ventricular endocardium by f., involving the subendocardial myocardium, and sometimes the atrioventricular valves, with mural thrombosis, leading to progressive right and left ventricular failure with mitral and tricuspid insufficiency; occurs in adults and is endemic in parts of Africa. SYN Davies' disease, endocardial fibroelastosis (2), endomyocardial fibroelastosis.

idiopathic interstitial f., SYN usual interstitial pneumonia of Liebow.

idiopathic pulmonary f. (IPF), subacute form also called Hamman-Rich syndrome; an acute to chronic inflammatory process of the lungs, the healing stage of diffuse alveolar damage or acute interstitial pneumonia, either completely idiopathic or associated with collagen-vascular diseases. SYN chronic fibrosing alveolitis, interstitial pulmonary f.

interstitial pulmonary f., SYN idiopathic pulmonary f.

leptomeningeal f., a fibrous reaction within the subarachnoid space; sometimes a sequel to infectious or chemical meningitis. SEE ALSO adhesive arachnoiditis.

mediastinal f., f. that may obstruct the superior vena cava, pulmonary arteries, veins, or bronchi; most common cause is histoplasmosis; less commonly tuberculosis or unknown. SYN fibrosing mediastinitis, idiopathic fibrous mediastinitis.

nodular subepidermal f., see dermatofibroma.

oral submucous f., a precancerous condition of the oral mucosa and upper aerodigestive tract characteristically in a native of India.

pericentral f., f. occurring around the central veins in the hepatic lobules.

perimuscular f., f. in the outer media of arteries, usually the renal arteries of young women, where it causes segmental stenosis and hypertension; a variety of fibromuscular dysplasia. SYN subadventitial f.

pipestem f., a characteristic pipe-shaped f. formed around hepatic portal veins in some cases of long-continued heavy infection with *Schistosoma mansoni*; thought to be induced by the pres-

ence of large numbers of schistosome eggs in the hepatic tissues. SYN Symmers' clay pipestem f., Symmers' f.

replacement f., the formation of fibrous tissue that occupies sites where various other cells and tissues have become atrophied, or degenerated and necrotic.

retroperitoneal f., f. of retroperitoneal structures commonly involving and often obstructing the ureters; the cause is usually unknown. SYN idiopathic fibrous retroperitonitis, Ormond's disease, periureteritis plastica.

subadventitial f., SYN perimuscular f.

Symmers' clay pipestem f., Symmers' f., SYN pipestem f.

fi-bro-si-tis (fi-brō-sī'tis). 1. Inflammation of fibrous tissue. 2. Term used to denote aching, soreness, or stiffness, with multiple tender foci (trigger points); unknown etiology; thought by some to be due to a sleep disturbance preventing normal muscle relaxation. SYN muscular rheumatism. [fibro- + G. -itis, inflammation]

cervical f., SYN posttraumatic neck syndrome.

fi-bro-tho-rax (fi-brō-thō'raks). Fibrosis of the pleural space.

fi-brot-ic (fi-brō'tik). Pertaining to or characterized by fibrosis.

fi-brous (fi-brūs). Composed of or containing fibroblasts, and also the fibrils and fibers of connective tissue formed by such cells.

fi-bro-xan-tho-ma (fi-brō-zan-thō'mā). A fibrohistiocytic neoplasm.

atypical f., a solitary, often ulcerated, small cutaneous benign tumor composed of foamy histiocytes, spindle cells, and bizarre giant cells; usually found on the exposed skin of older people; microscopically, atypical f. closely resembles malignant fibrous histiocytoma, but originates in the dermis.

fib-u-la (fib'yū-lā) (NA). The lateral and smaller of the two bones of the leg; it is non-weight bearing and articulates with the tibia above and the tibia and talus below. SYN calf bone, fibula (1), perone, peroneal bone, splint bone (2). [L. *fibula* (contr. fr. *figibula*), that which fastens, a clasp, buckle, fr. *figo*, to fix, fasten]

fib-u-lar (fib'yū-lār). Relating to the fibula. SYN fibularis (NA). [L. *fibularis*]

fib-u-la-ris (fib'yū-lā'ris) (NA). SYN fibular, fibular. [Mod. L.]

fib-u-lo-cal-ca-ne-al (fib'yū-lō-kāl-kā'nē-āl). Relating to the fibula and the calcaneus.

fi-cin (fī'sin). A proteolytic enzyme isolated from figs (*Ficus carica*, *globata*, and *doliaria*); used in industry as a protein digestant; f. has a wide specificity for protein substrates; an anthelmintic.

Fick, Adolf, German physician, 1829-1901. see *F. principle, method*.

fi-co-sis (fī-kō'sis). SYN sycosis. [L. *ficus*, fig]

FID Abbreviation for free induction decay.

Fiedler, Carl L.A., German physician, 1835-1921. see *F.'s myocarditis*.

field (fēld). A definite area of plane surface, considered in relation to some specific object. [A.S. *fēld*]

auditory f., the space included within the limits of hearing of a definite sound, as of a tuning fork.

Broca's f., SYN Broca's center.

Cohnheim's f., SYN Cohnheim's area.

f. of consciousness, see field of consciousness.

f. of fixation, in ophthalmology, the angular distance around which the line of fixation can be turned.

f.'s of Forel, three circumscribed, myelin-rich regions of the subthalamus known as H fields (from Haubenfelder); 1) field H₁, corresponding to the thalamic fasciculus, a horizontal fiber stratum at the junction of the subthalamus and the overlying thalamus, is composed of pallidothalamic and cerebellothalamic fibers (brachium conjunctivum) and is separated by the zona incerta from the more ventrally placed field H₂; 2) field H₂, formed by the lenticular fasciculus and arching over the dorsal border of the subthalamus, is composed largely of pallidothalamic fibers; 3) field H₃ or prerubral field, is a large field of intermingling gray and white matter immediately rostral to the red nucle-